May 9, 1771. NUMB. 2211.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING been neceſſarily engaged in buſineſs for a conſiderable time after Mr. *Tilghman*'s performance appeared in the Gazette and Journal of the 21ſt of *March* laſt, I was obliged to poſtpone an anſwer till this time: The public, I flatter myſelf, have notwithſtanding ſuſpended their judgment, and will hear me with candor. Unable to advance any proof of the ſlanderous aſſertion in his firſt publication, reſpecting the Manor of *Lowther*, he lightly paſſes over that affair; it is therefore unneceſſary for me to ſay more than what has been already publiſhed, I ſubmit to the judgment of thoſe who have peruſed our ſeveral pieces, confident they will be of different ſentiments from thoſe expreſſed by the Secretary.

I am accuſed "of endeavouring to divert the attention of the public, by holding up other objects." Firſt let him pluck the beam out of his own eye, that he may ſee more clearly to take out the mote that is in mine; where a perſon accuſes another of a practice of which himſelf is guilty, his argument recoils with double force. What could have been Mr. *Tilghman*'s motive for mentioning the Manor of *Lowther* at all, ſo long after that matter had been ſettled, but to hold up other objects than thoſe immediately in queſtion, to blind and miſlead the public? If I have in that inſtance committed a fault, the great example from which I copied, muſt plead my excuſe. He vouchſafes, however, but with apparent reluctance, to explain and exculpate his conduct; how well he has ſucceeded, let the public judge. He ſays, and what he ſays may poſſibly be true, that about 60,000 acres have been ſurveyed in the New Purchaſe, upon warrants in the Proprietaries names for Manors; but he does not ſay, all thoſe ſurveys were intended for the Proprietaries uſe, and that their names were not ſhamefully made uſe of, to cover the avaricious deſigns of people, whoſe names might be mentioned, if there ſhould be occaſion; what he ſays is therefore a mere quibble. Had he told the whole truth, he muſt have confeſſed, that fearing the reproach and ſcandal, which the engroſſing ſuch large quantities of land by private perſons might occaſion, he, with great integrity and fidelity to his maſters, threw the whole burden upon their ſhoulders, by conſenting that their names ſhould be uſed to ſkreen himſelf and adherents; he ſhould have confeſſed that many parcels of thoſe lands, which were ſurveyed as Manors, are now in the hands of private perſons. In what manner he has ſettled his accounts with the Proprietaries I know not; this "I think I may be allowed to aſſert," he never can convince the public, that he has acted as an honeſt and faithful ſervant to the Proprietaries, or as a friend to his country.

The lottery, we are informed, "was adviſed and approved of by ſeveral Gentlemen of judgment, as the faireſt method, and moſt likely to avoid diſorder and confuſion, and *every appearance of partiality*;" perhaps their advice might be proper. But he ſays further; "it was executed to the general approbation of all concerned;" which I muſt take the liberty to deny. As ſoon as the meaſure was agreed on, ſhould it not have been made public, that all might have been on an equal footing? But, on the contrary, people in general did not know the fate of their applications was to be determined in that way, till after they were met at the State-Houſe. The favourites indeed were acquainted with the ſcheme, and, as Mr. *Tilghman* ſays, put in numbers of locations, which they knew muſt prove unfortunate, in order to *better* their chances of obtaining the places they had in view; by which means they obtained a great advantage over the generality of the appliers, who, from the ſhortneſs of time from their knowing of the lottery, and entering their applications, could not take the ſame method. In ſhort, Mr. *Tilghman*'s only endeavour ſeems to have been, as himſelf very properly expreſſes it, to avoid the *appearance of partiality*; but the colouring was too thin, to conceal his real deſigns.

I am charged with having malicioufly miſrepreſented Mr. *Tilghman*'s promiſe to the people, reſpecting applications which might prove unfortunate, and his conduct afterwards. Whoever peruſes the following copy of a letter from me to *John Jacobs*, Eſq; and his anſwer, muſt be convinced that I have by no means miſrepreſented his promiſe, and that Mr. *Tilghman* is either to be pitied for the ſhortneſs of his memory, or deſpiſed for the falſity of his heart; after reading them, even he himſelf muſt bluſh for having aſſerted, that he never did make "any abſolute promiſe or engagement."

SIR, Philadelphia, January 1, 1771.

I Remember, at the opening of the Land-office for the New Purchaſe, on the third day of April, 1769, *that you informed me you were preſent when the Secretary (Mr.* Tilghman) *promiſed the people they ſhould have the liberty of removing their unfortunate applications, without the expence of freſh entries. Your informing me of the particular ſubſtance of that promiſe by a line, will much oblige your friend,* &c.

SAMUEL WALLIS.

To JOHN JACOBS, Eſq; Cheſter County.

Weſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, Jan. 6, 1771.

Friend WALLIS,

I Received thine of the firſt inſtant; and as to the Secretary's promiſe to the people, at the general opening of the Land-office in April 1769, *it was very public, and muſt be known by many, and was in ſubſtance, as near as I can remember, as follows; in the forenoon of that day, while the people were giving in their applications, ſundry perſons came to me in the State-houſe, and expreſſed an uneaſineſs at the mode of opening the office by way of lottery, alledging, that from the great number of applications that might be entered by that mode, they ſhould be likely to loſe not only the land they had in view, but alſo their money; and deſired me to aſk the Secretary, whether or not they ſhould be allowed to lay their unfortunate applications on ſome other vacant land they might find? This meſſage I took an opportunity of communicating to the Secretary in the State-houſe, and received for anſwer, that their requeſt was but reaſonable, and that they ſhould be allowed that liberty, without any additional coſt. There were ſeveral people preſent, that heard the converſation, ſome of whom I did not know, and ſome I did; one of which I think was* Benjamin Chapman, *Eſq; of* Bucks *County, who, I doubt not, remembers the matter as well as myſelf. I am,* &c.

JOHN JACOBS, junior.

To SAMUEL WALLIS, Philadelphia."

Were not this ſufficiently full and explicit to diſprove what Mr. *Tilghman* has aſſerted, I might mention my having converſed with Mr. *Chapman*, who well remembers the promiſe abovementioned.

As to what I have formerly ſaid, reſpecting Mr. *Tilghman*'s ſubſequent conduct, it ſtands unimpeached by any thing he has aſſerted; he endeavours indeed to put the beſt gloſs upon it, but has modeſty enough not poſitively to contradict me, well knowing I could prove every ſyllable to be ſtrictly true. He inſinuates that, ſuppoſing he had made ſuch a promiſe, it was not in his power to have complied, the other members of the board of property being againſt the meaſure. Surely then it ſhews great folly and weakneſs, if not ſomething worſe, in him to have made it. If he did not know whether or not he could make his promiſe good, he muſt have acted a weak and fooliſh part; if he knew that he could not, his purpoſe muſt have been to enſnare and deceive the people, and his behaviour muſt entitle him to a very harſh appellation. But could he not, tho' his collegues objected to a literal and ſtrict performance of his promiſe, could he not, I ſay, have found a method of complying with it in effect, by granting to the owners of unfortunate applications new orders, or warrants for ſurveying thoſe lands they had taken the pains to ſearch for, without any additional fee or expence; ſuch would have been the conduct of a man of honour.

The account I ſtated between him and the people, he is pleaſed to call a ridiculous account; and to ſay, that I have charged at leaſt double the ſum he received:---I muſt beg the gentleman's pardon, and inſiſt that the account ſtated is juſt, that he really received the ſum there ſpecified; how he and his brother officers afterwards ſhared it, is a matter of little conſequence to thoſe who ſuffered by his breach of faith.

"I ſhall now proceed to take a view" of Mr. *Tilghman* as a lawyer, pronouncing his opinion with ſuperlative confidence, that my patents for lands in the New Purchaſe are void and invalid; "and here, unleſs I am greatly miſtaken, he will not appear to more advantage, than in" his former obſervations.----He begins this part of his argumentation, by flatly contradicting what he had ſaid before.---The tenure of his ſpeech made at the State-houſe, we were formerly told, was, "that ſuch improvements or ſettlements, as were made before the New Purchaſe, and at that time had families on them, or ſuch as were made by licence from the commanding officer at *Fort Pitt*, were not to be affected by applications;" we are now told, "that the Proprietaries original agreement with the *Indians* has always been carefully obſerved, and when ſettlements have been made on the unpurchaſed lands by the frontier inhabitants, as hath ſometimes been the caſe, ſuch ſettlements have been broke up, and the people removed by order of Government:" And further, "that all the proceedings in the Land-office have been conſtantly confined to lands purchaſed of the *Indians*." It is very evident, from the Secretary's ſpeech, that ſettlements have been made on the unpurchaſed lands, and that thoſe ſettlements, far from having been broken up by order of government, have been favoured and encouraged by the proceedings, if not made directly by authority, of the Land-office; for one cannot conceive that ſo much clemency and indulgence ſhould have been ſhewn at the opening of that office for the newly purchaſed lands, to people, who, in the inſtance of ſettlement, had ſo highly offended againſt the Proprietaries original agreement, and the orders of Government. Mr. *Tilghman*, perhaps, may ſhelter himſelf behind ſome cobweb diſtinction, but every man of plain underſtanding, upon comparing the paſſages I have quoted from his performance, will, I doubt not, think there is an irreconcilable contradiction, and conclude the Secretary muſt be miſtaken in his latter aſſertion: If it were neceſſary to inſiſt farther upon Mr. *Tilghman*'s miſtake, in ſaying the proceedings in the Land-office had been conſtantly confined to lands purchaſed of the *Indians*, I could mention the Manor of *Springetſbury*, in the county of *York*, and many other tracts of land, which were not only ſurveyed, but retailed out to ſettlers, long before that part of the province was purchaſed of the *Indians*, as evidently appears from the original warrant and return of ſurvey of that Manor, which ſtands recor[illegible] on the Council books, in the proceedings of Council of the 2d of *July*, 1722, as well as by ſubſequent grants to the reſpective ſettlers; but the practice of the Land-office is too well known for Mr. *Tilghman* to believe his aſſertion can gain credit: That office, by a practice contrary to what he aſſerts, has given occaſion of real uneaſineſs to the judicious part of the inhabitants of this province, particularly thoſe under the denomination of *Quakers*, who have ever made a point of uſing their utmoſt influence, that the firſt Proprietary's original agreement with the *Indians* ſhould be punctually obſerved; and the only circumſtance attending my obtaining thoſe lands, upon which I reflect with ſorrow and regret, is, that I have, in ſome meaſure (tho' innocently) violated this equitable regulation, and given uneaſineſs to the religious ſociety with whom I profeſs; and here it may not be improper to obſerve, that I was not originally concerned in ſearching for thoſe lands, but only bought the ſurveys from the Proprietary people who made them.

Mr. *Tilghman*, as I ſaid before, gives his opinion with great confidence, that my title is invalid; and were his opinion ſupported by ſolid and weighty reaſons, I would not heſitate to give up the matter; but his arguments, if what he advances deſerves the name of argument, appear futile, vain, and light as air. The firſt Proprietary took poſſeſſion of this province by virtue of a grant from the Crown: He very wiſely uſed every means in his power to cultivate a good underſtanding with the natives; he found them unwilling to evacuate the country without the ceremony of a purchaſe; he indulged their humour, and for trifling ſums procured the peaceable ceſſion of very extenſive and valuable parcels of land; he further promiſed them, not to ſettle on lands not ceded by them. But, from the ſmallneſs of the ſums given, in compariſon with the extenſive countries ceded, we cannot look upon thoſe ceremonies ſo much as purchaſes of the lands, as of the good-will of the *Indians*; and the Proprietaries conſider the whole province as their right, antecedent to thoſe purchaſes: They may therefore grant any part of it to whom they pleaſe, whether ceded by the *Indians* or not, and ſuch grant againſt them muſt be valid; if by that means they infringe any contract they may have made with the *Indians*, to them they are anſwerable. Beſides, few perſons, who ſet out to ſearch for lands from the interior parts of the province, are acquainted with the bounds and limits of the ſeveral purchaſes, the draughts and papers relative thereto, being in the poſſeſſion of the Proprietary agents, whoſe duty it is, in conformity to the firſt Proprietary's promiſe, to take good care that no lands be granted without thoſe limits. Suppoſe a perſon in ſearch for a good tract of land; he finds one to his liking, and applies to the Land-office for a warrant of ſurvey; it then becomes the buſineſs of the Proprietary agents to enquire where it is ſituated, and whether the granting it will interfere with the Proprietary's engagement with the natives; if they neglect to enquire, receive his money, and grant him a patent, they muſt anſwer to their maſters, he has nothing further to do with them. But my title will neither be eſtabliſhed or defeated by a news-paper conteſt; for which reaſon I ſhall now drop the ſubject, obſerving, that if ever the Proprietaries, or their agents, ſhould think proper to call in queſtion my right to lands in the New Purchaſe in a legal way, I have no doubt of making it appear ſufficiently clear to twelve honeſt men of the country.

Mr. *Tilghman* ſays in concluſion, that the firſt advertiſement was at the inſtance of the ſeveral Proprietary agents. Mr. Phyſick, one of thoſe agents, has frequently declared, that the mention of the Manor of *Lowther* in that advertiſement, was without his approbation, and contrary to his judgment, as he thought I had acted candidly in that affair. Had Mr. *Tilghman* taken the advice of Mr. *Phyſick*, and ſome others, with whom he conſulted about that buſineſs, and confined himſelf wholly to lands in the New Purchaſe, he would have acted much more like a Gentleman, and would not have loſt ſo much reputation. Upon the plan he adopted, I flatter myſelf, the public will be of opinion, he has ſhewn his malice, ill-nature and pride; acquired no reputation to himſelf, and done as little ſervice to his cauſe. I take my leave of him, hoping he has ſeen his folly, and will act more prudently for the future. SAMUEL WALLIS.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1771.

To the Honourable JOHN PENN, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware,*

The humble ADDRESS of the Truſtees of the College, Academy and Charitable School, of the City of Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE, the Truſtees of the College, Academy and Charitable School, of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennſylvania, beg Leave to expreſs our deep Concern for the late mournful Event, which calls you ſo unexpectedly from the Government of this Province; and, at the ſame Time, to return you our moſt ſincere Thanks, for the Countenance and Protection, with which you have, at all Times, favoured the Inſtitution committed to our Care.

The Intereſts of Learning and good Government are ſo inſeparably connected, that they muſt ever derive mutual Strength and Luſtre from each other. Senſible of this, we have deemed ourſelves particularly happy in the Honour you have done us, for ſeveral Years paſt, by acting as Preſident of our Board, punctually attending our ſtated Meetings, and chearfully co-operating with us in all our Endeavours to accelerate the Progreſs of Science in this infant Country, and render our Seminary more extenſively uſeful.

We are well convinced, Sir, that your neceſſary Abſence from us, at this Time, will not have the leaſt Tendency to render you unmindful of the Charge in which you have ſo obligingly joined with us; but that you will ever be diſpoſed to ſhew the ſame Regard and Encouragement to our Inſtitution, with which it has hitherto been diſtinguiſhed by yourſelf and your worthy Family.

We ſincerely wiſh your Honour a ſafe and proſperous Voyage to your native Land, the perfect Enjoyment of your Health, and every other Bleſſing, that can give Comfort and Satisfaction to your future Life.

To which his HONOUR was pleaſed to return the following

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for this kind and affectionate Addreſs. It has always given me a particular Pleaſure to co-operate with you in your laudable and generous Endeavours for advancing the Intereſts of Learning and Virtue.

You may be aſſured that no Diſtance of Place, or Change of Situation, can leſſen my Regard for the uſeful Seminary under your Care.

ANDREW CALDWELL, and J. WILSON,

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from different parts of England, and are now opening for ſale, at their ſtore, next door to William Allen, Eſq;

A LARGE and general aſſortment of checks and linens, white and brown ſheetings, ſtriped cotton and linen hollands, bed bunts, damaſcuſſes, Brunſwicks, damaſk table-cloths, diapers, printed linens and cottons, chintzes, a variety of plain and figured ribbons, ſewing ſilks, broadcloths and ſhaloons, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, and 12 by 10 window glaſs, empty quart bottles, Briſtol beer, nails, two cables, a hawſer, and a quantity of excellent cordage, of different ſizes, &c. &c.------- They have alſo for ſale, beſt Madeira wine, by the pipe or quarter caſk, and a ſmall quantity of good old claret.

JOSEPH DEAN,

HAS juſt imported in the London Packet, Captain Cook, from London, and the laſt veſſels from Liverpool & Briſtol, A neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he is now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

THE Executors of the Eſtate of ALEXANDER LUNAN, deceaſed, hereby give Notice, that a Dividend will be made the Firſt of Auguſt next, among ſuch of his Creditors whoſe Accounts ſhall be then ſettled. JOHN INGLIS, JAMES CRAIG, ROBERT RITCHIE. *Philadelphia, May* 2, 1771. Tbetf.

For CORK, and GLASGOW,

The Ship BRITANNIA,

JOHN MATHIE, MASTER;

HAS two Thirds of her Cargoe ready to go on board, and will ſail in about 10 Days; ſhe is a good Ship, a prime Sailer, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES STUART, in Second-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on board.

N. B. Said James Stuart is now opening a neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, imported in the laſt Ships from London, Briſtol, Liverpool, and Glaſgow, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit. ¶

For BELFAST,

The Brig POLLY,

DAVID M'CUTCHON, Maſter;

SHE is a ſtout Veſſel, has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail about the 10th of May, having two thirds of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Second-ſtreet, or to ſaid Maſter on board the Brig, now lying at BICKLEY's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

N. B. Said CARSON has imported in ſaid Brig, a large Aſſortment of Yard wide Iriſh Linens, which he will ſell very low for Caſh or the uſual Credit. ¶

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

WARSAW, February 4.

IT is not only confirmed that a conſiderable body of Ruſſian troops has paſſed the Danube, but likewiſe that it has gained great advantages there. It is likewiſe reported that the Ruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of Kaminieck. It is ſaid that the Prince de Repnin will go to Vienna, to execute an important commiſſion from his Court.

Legborn, Jan. 28. Letters from the Archipelago adviſe, that the Turks daily receive reinforcements from the coaſt of Barbary; and that a fleet, compoſed of ſeveral ſhips from Tunis, Morocco, and Algiers, has already paſſed the Straits of the Dardanelles. On advice of this the Ruſſians at Meſſina, and other ports in the Mediterranean, prepared to follow them.

Hague, Feb. 26. Some private letters from Ratiſbon adviſe, that they have diſcovered the deſtination of the Auſtrian army of 50,000 men, which is to be formed the enſuing ſpring on the frontiers of Poland. It is, as they pretend, to take poſſeſſion of Moldavia and Wallachia, in favour of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, in order to form a ſettlement for that Prince. The frequent couriers that paſs between the Courts of Vienna, Berlin and Peterſburgh, are ſaid to be upon this buſineſs, in which theſe three Courts are jointly concerned, as each of them hope to find their account in it.

Vienna, Feb. 16. They write from Conſtantinople, that the Governor of Trebiſonde has revolted againſt the Porte; and, it is ſaid, he gave the ſignal of his rebellion by openly ſetting fire to the town, half of which is burnt.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Feb. 17. Diſorder daily encreaſes in this kingdom. The Confederates are alſo divided among themſelves. Lithuania is no longer ſheltered from theſe irregularities, for at the laſt dyet held in that Grand Dutchy, four of the Deputies were cut to pieces with ſabres, for having made ſome propoſals relative to the Princes Czartoricki.

Stockholm, Feb. 15. On Wedneſday morning early the Senate aſſembled, and gave orders for proclaiming his preſent Majeſty Guſtavus (which was accordingly performed the ſame day at noon with the uſual ſolemnity) to whom they immediately took the oath of fidelity, in the preſence of the other Colleges, who were ſummoned for that purpoſe to the council room, after which they waited upon Prince Charles, and adminiſtered the ſame oath to his Royal Highneſs, which will likewiſe be taken by all the Colleges.

From the Banks of the Weixel, Feb. 22. According to the laſt advices from Ruſſia, the Grand Ruſſian Army will next campaign conſiſt of 9840 cavalry, 79,000 infantry, 4000 Calmucks, 15,000 Coſſacks, and 15,000 Tartars, amounting in all to 132,840 men. A body of 40,000 men is to take poſſeſſion of Crimea. There is now at Kinkerman, a fleet of 14 ſhips of 20 guns each, 36 tranſports, 9 bomb-veſſels, and 3 fire-ſhips, to maintain the ſovereignty of the Black Sea. Beſides the above, a body of 30,000 Coſſacks of the Ukraine, will form the Van-guard of the Grand Ruſſian Army.

Utrecht, March 7. Letters from Tunis of the 27th of January adviſe, that the evening before, the Bey ſent for the Daniſh Conſul, and ſignified to him that he muſt depart immediately, his Highneſs having declared war againſt the King of Denmark his maſter. The Conſul not being in a good ſtate of health, deſired he might be allowed ſome time to prepare for his departure, which it was not doubted would be granted. Theſe letters add, that the Algerines were ſuppoſed to be the authors of this rupture.

Vienna, Feb. 27. *According to the laſt letters from the frontiers of Turkey, the troops, which the Grand Signor has ſent to the army, are the fineſt in the Ottoman Empire, having raiſed and diſciplined them himſelf, when he was Baſhaw of Boſnia. Their arrival in the camp immediately reſtored order there, and reſtrained the Janiſſaries. It is aſſured, that the Ottoman army is making the neceſſary preparations to take the field early in the ſpring, and that immenſe magazines of forage are forming on that account. Theſe advices ſay, that the Grand Signor is determined to go to Adrianople, if not deterred from it by the ſucceſs of Ali Bey, whoſe motions ſeem to prognoſticate the entire conqueſt of the Paleſtine. The Ruſſians are likewiſe making the moſt vigorous efforts for the enſuing campaign.*

Madrid, Feb. 20. *Orders are ſent to all the ports in the kingdom to lay aſide the preparations for war; and the people in general are very well ſatisfied with the accommodation concluded between this Court and that of London.*

Vienna, Feb. 28. *It is commonly reported, that a camp of 60,000 men will be formed in the month of April near Preſt, in Hungary, and that the Emperor will review them the beginning of that month.*

Ferrara, Feb. 23. Some letters from Venice adviſe, that Mecca and Gedda had again fallen into the hands of the Grand Signor, and that Ali Bey, the new Sultan of Egypt, had been maſſacred by his own troops; alſo that the Ruſſians, having made a freſh deſcent on the Morea, the carnage and fright had driven the inhabitants again from their dwellings, to ſeek refuge they knew not where.

Genoa, Feb. 14. *Our laſt advices from Spain tell us, that his Catholic Majeſty had actually, in his ſeveral ports, 58 ſhips of the line ready for ſea, one of 112 guns, ſeven of 80, forty-two of 70, and eight of 64; twenty-three frigates, five bomb-veſſels of 17 cannon, and three of 12, beſides a proportionate number of tranſports.*

Warſaw, March 2. *The accounts we receive from the Ruſſian army, deprive us of the leaſt hope of peace, and aſſure us, that they are preparing with great activity to open the campaign very early in the ſpring.*

Portſmouth, Feb. 26. Yeſterday the Sandwich man of war, of 90 guns, was paid off; and it is expected the other three deckers will likewiſe be paid off. The Juno frigate, Capt. Scott, and the Hound ſloop of war, Capt. Burr, are both ſheathed, and we hear are to go to Falkland's Iſland, and take poſſeſſion of Fort Egmont.

LONDON.

Feb. 26. The four companies of artillery now at Plymouth are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for the Weſt-Indies.

Letters from Liſbon mention, that a report prevailed there, of a ſecret treaty having lately been concluded between the Courts of France and Portugal, highly advantageous to the commercial intereſts of the former.

Lord Chatham, it is reported, has got into the light of ſome very material circumſtances relative to the late negociation with the Court of Spain, communicated to him by a perſon of very high rank (not in this kingdom) who has always held the abilities of his Lordſhip in the higheſt eſteem.

Yeſterday, in compliance with an order of the Lords of the Admiralty, the preſs warrants from the tenders in the river, and the rendezvous houſes at Wapping, &c. were returned to the Admiralty Office.

March 2. A certain witty Earl was lately offered the government of a neighbouring kingdom, which he repeatedly declined, with proper acknowledgments for the favour intended him; the Miniſter, however, ſtill continued to preſs it upon him moſt ſtrongly, and told him, at laſt, "that he muſt go there, as the nation was in a flame." "That is the very reaſon," replied the Lord, "that I will not go; for I'll be d--n'd if you ſhall burn me in your political conflagration."

We hear that a body of the Foot-guards, now quartered at Somerſet-houſe barracks, are to march to Portſmouth, in order to embark for America.

A letter from Breſt mentions, that orders had juſt been received to unrig ſeveral capital ſhips of war, both there and at Rochfort; but the Toulon ſquadron is to be kept on a reſpectable footing, while the Ruſſian fleets continue in the Mediterranean and Levant Seas.

It was reported this morning that a great Perſonage has expreſſed his wiſh that too violent meaſures may not be purſued, but that the dignity of -------- may be ſupported by juſtice, tempered with mercy.

March 5. Notwithſtanding the numberleſs aſſertions to the contrary, we can aſſure the Public, that the Convention lately concluded with Spain, is concluded preciſely on the very terms demanded by Lord Weymouth, and that though Spain laboured very ſtrenuouſly to procure a relaxation in ſome particular points, the Miniſtry were peremptory in inſiſting on thoſe which had been obtained, and which are juſt the ſame with the terms that give us a title to Gibraltar and Minorca.

March 7. The Parliament of Aix, in France, have iſſued a very ſhort arret, requiring of the King the re-eſtabliſhment of the Parliament of Paris; and, in caſe of refuſal, beſeeching his Majeſty to accept of the reſignation of their charge.

We hear that in the Lottery for the preſent year, there will be only one blank to a prize.

Letters from the Levant mention, that the inhabitants of the Morea, in conſequence of the expected approach of the Ruſſians, have, of their own accord, taken up arms, and joined the troops ſent to protect them.

An Evening Paper, of laſt night, ſays, A ſpirited Remonſtance has arrived within theſe two days from Spain, demanding a categorical anſwer with regard to the Iſland (one of the Moluccas) to the Government of which Mr. Dalrymple, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, has been lately appointed. The Spaniards claim a right to it, pretending that it is one of the Philippine Iſlands.

The ſame Paper ſays, A ſpirited Remonſtrance to the Britiſh Court is preparing at Verſailles, inſiſting upon our reducing our naval eſtabliſhment to the ſame ſtate in which it was before the late diſpute with Spain. This will be, moſt certainly, refuſed; and war, before the end of next Autumn, muſt be the inevitable conſequence.

March 12. The friends of liberty obſerve, with the utmoſt concern, the preſent diſſentions among the members of the oppoſition, and the bitter ſarcaſms which they publickly throw out againſt each other. A few nights ago, in a certain great aſſembly, Mr. B--ke ſaid, "that Sir W------m M-----th reſembled the pendulum of a clock, vibrating between Miniſtry and the oppoſition."

A correſpondent ſays, "the diſturbance which has been occaſioned by the printing a few ſpeeches of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, reminds me of an anecdote which I have heard of the late Mr. Pelham. A motion was, in his time, made by ſome hot-brained Member, to proſecute the printers of ſome of the magazines, for publiſhing ſome ſpeeches ſaid to be made in Parliament. But Mr. Pelham, who had a little more wit than either Col. Onſlow, or his couſin and nameſake, quaſhed the motion with the following obſervation: "Let them alone (ſaid he) they make better ſpeeches for us, than we can make for ourſelves."

The King of Pruſſia has notified in form to the States General, that the reports propagated, concerning his deſigns upon Dantzic, and a part of Poland, are void of all foundation; that the great force which he has ſpread along the confines of Poland, was merely to prevent a communication of the plague, and that his views are, in all reſpects, pacifick.

March 14. The Miniſtry now carry every meaſure with a very high hand, owing to the inconſiſtent and abſurd conduct of ſome of the gentlemen in oppoſition. Mr. D--de--l's motion on Thurſday for leave to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh the power of Juries, to the aſtoniſhment of many, was oppoſed by Mr. Ph---pps, and Sir William Meredith, Mr. Ph---pps moving to adjourn, and Sir William ſeconding the motion. Several other gentlemen of the oppoſition divided againſt the motion.

March 16. *Orders are ſent to Chatham for the Ipſwich, of* 64 *guns, and the Suffolk, of* 70 *guns, to be got ready for ſea forthwith.*

It is certain that the Court of Copenhagen have juſt concluded a private treaty with the States General.

March 19. A remonſtrance did moſt certainly arrive from Verſailles, on the ſubject of the Britiſh armaments. It was, we are aſſured, Mr. Walpole's ſole buſineſs, and was laid before the Privy Council for the firſt time on Saturday laſt.---Mr. Walpole, we hear, is to ſet out for Paris again next month.

A remonſtrance on the above ſubject is expected every day from Spain.

Yeſterday Captain Scott ſet out from his houſe near Temple-bar, for Portſmouth, in order to proceed immediately with the ſhips under his command to take poſſeſſion of Falkland Iſland; every thing requiſite for making a ſettlement thereon having been previouſly put on board. The Captain would have ſet out a week ſooner, had he not been ſtopped for the explanation of the remonſtrance delivered on that head by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

It was yeſterday aſſerted at court, that every ſubject of diſpute relative to Falkland Iſland was happily accommodated, to the mutual ſatisfaction of all parties, laſt Friday evening.

On Saturday evening, however, at 6 o'clock, preſs warrants were iſſued from the Board of Admiralty.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 8.

"We have letters from Warſaw of the beſt authority, which mention, that one of the King of Poland's Brothers is charged with the execution of an important commiſſion at the court of Peterſburgh, from which the moſt happy conſequences are expected. Notwithſtanding the preparations both of the Turks and Ruſſians, many people are of opinion that an accomodation may take place between them before the opening of the campaign."

The letters circulated to the Members on Sunday Night were in an unuſual ſtile: "You are moſt earneſtly requeſted to attend early to-morrow on an affair of the laſt importance to the conſtitution, and the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of England.

It is ſaid a private treaty for the exchange of territories is on the carpet between the Auſtrians and French. The Emperor, wiſhing to recover the antient dominions of Lorrain, is to give an equivalent to the King of France, in Auſtrian Flanders, under the expreſs ſtipulation that the Flandritzins are to retain all their antient and preſent immunities.

There is ſo much buſineſs to come before the Parliament this ſeſſions, that it is not expected to break up before the 18th of May.

Laſt night a gentleman at the Smyrna gave 5 guineas to receive two hundred, in caſe war ſhould not be declared before the cloſe of next month.

A fleet is ordered to be fitted out, conſiſting of 4 ſhips of the line, and 2 frigates, deſtined for the leeward iſlands.

It is reported, that a fleet of eight men of war is now fitting out at Plymouth, which when ready are to ſail for the Tagus, to demand reſtitution of the Portugueſe Court, for the many inſults offered to the Britiſh traders in that kingdom, contrary to the treaties depending between the two Crowns.

As war begins again to engroſs a conſiderable part of converſation, it may not be improper to remark, that our ſeamen, the number of whom were upon the late ſuppoſition of a war increaſed to 26,000, are now, upon as near a calculation as can be made, reduced through ſickneſs, deſertion, and other means, to 16,000. Quere, Whether adminiſtration could not be better employed in taking the proper meaſures for the ſecurity of their country, than in proſecuting Printers for making known to the people, what by the laws of nature, and the conſtitution, they have a right to be made acquainted with?

They write from Stockholm, that the Swedes have actually commenced hoſtilities againſt the Danes; and that open declaration of war is ſhortly expected by both parties.

March 21. *A report prevails in the City, that the Court of Verſailles has actually concluded a treaty with the Grand Signor.*

Notwithſtanding the preſent ſecrecy of the Miniſtry, we can aſſure the public, that many diſagreeable conferences have been lately held with the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors, reſpecting the evacuation and prior right to Falkland Iſland; the King of Spain having determined to keep the poſſeſſion till the prior right to the ſaid Iſland be firſt aſcertained (ſo much for the reſervation of prior right) which our wiſe and great negociating Miniſters accepted in the late convention.

Monday an expreſs arrived at the Secretary's office from Lord Harcourt, the contents of which (we are well aſſured) are of a very diſagreeable nature. The French King having declared to his Lordſhip, that in regard to the unexpected differences at preſent ſubſiſting between Spain and the Britiſh court, he would wait for, and act in conjunction with, the determination of the court of Madrid; the reſult of which is expected here about the 4th of next month.

By the above expreſs we alſo learn, that the Duke de Choiſeul's party gains ground every day, and that he will ſoon be again at the head of affairs. The young King of Sweden, now at Paris, has lately concluded a treaty of alliance with the courts of Verſailles and Madrid.

We are aſſured beyond a doubt, that our preſent Miniſtry do every thing in their power to keep the nation in a ſtate of total ignorance, regarding our preſent diſagreeable ſituation with France and Spain; by which, together with the operations of Jonathan's, many become ſufferers.

The diſarming is the next point in diſpute, and though Spain is ſtill continuing her warlike preparations, England is deſired to diſarm, and on theſe two points, and one or two more, that we cannot yet diſcover, it is very much apprehended that our naval and other forces will ſoon be in motion again.

Many letters from Spain agree that the court of Madrid ſeems determined to keep up their armaments on a reſpectable footing, and further add, that in the ſeveral King's ports, they have many ſhips of the line and frigates, all victualled and well manned, and ready to put to ſea on very ſhort notice; what the Spaniards have in view, a very ſhort time will tell.

By a ſhip arrived on Monday laſt in the river, in eight days from Ferrol, we learn, that the Spaniards have in that port 28 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, all ready for ſea, and alſo that they have a great number of troops ready for embarking at the ſaid port.

If the French ſhould take a part in the war between the Turks and Ruſſians, in favour of the former, as is reported, all Europe will conſequently be involved in the quarrel; for it has long been a determined point, that if the French aſſiſted the Turks, Great-Britain would aſſiſt the Ruſſians.

We are aſſured that a grand Council is ſummoned to meet on Monday next, at St. James's, ſaid to be on more ſerious buſineſs than the affair of the Printers.

A treaty offenſive and defenſive, is ſaid to be concluded between the Courts of London, Peterſburgh, Copenhagen, Berlin, Turin, and the States General.

A veſſel from Rotterdam brings an account that the greateſt naval preparations are making in all the ports of Holland; that frequent meetings are held at the Stadthouſe; and the Ruſſian intereſt riſes daily, while the French declines, in every part of the United Provinces.

Advice is certainly received, that a ſquadron of force is now fitting out at the Dutch ſea port of Harlem with great expedition, being intended for ſecret ſervice.

It is firmly reported that letters are received from Hamburgh, mentioning that two fleets from Cadiz and Toulon, had joined company in the Mediterranean, and ſailed for the Archipelago.

We are aſſured, that Mr. Potter, the meſſenger diſpatched to Madrid, has orders to wait only three hours for a categorical anſwer to the demands of our Court.

March 23. We hear that the States General have written a letter to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, deſiring her Imperial Majeſty to take into conſideration ſome method of eſtabliſhing a peace between herſelf and the Turks, as the war is of great prejudice to their trade with both nations.

There is, we are informed, ſome very extraordinary news in town, reſpecting the court of Denmark, which has given great uneaſineſs at St. James's, and is endeavoured to be kept ſecret.

A letter from the Hague adviſes, that a camp, under the command of the Prince Stadtholder, is going to be formed in the neighbourhood of Breda, as an army of obſervation; which is to conſiſt of 2600 cavalry, 1200 huſſars, 16,000 infantry, and 900 artillery; total 20,700.

Letters by the Lapwing bring the melancholy news, that there has been an univerſal famine throughout the kingdom of Bengal, and that the greateſt part of the inhabitants have died for want of neceſſary proviſions. Some letters ſay, that on this account a million and a half of people have periſhed; according to other letters, the number is not leſs than three millions; but they all agree, that there are ſcarcely enough left alive to bury the dead.

A long continued drought had occaſioned the crop of rice to fail, and brought on the famine.

Heider Ali is reduced to the laſt extremity by the Marattoes. Their army winter in this country, and he has, in his diſtreſs, ſolicited the aid of the Company, but to no effect.

Things are in great confuſion on the coaſt. The Marattoes are ſaid to have ſent an embaſſy to Sir John Lindſay, on account of his being the King's repreſentative in India.

Orders are given for 800 tons of Ordnance ſtores to be ſhipped at Woolwich, with all expedition for Gibraltar and Mahon.

It is confidently ſaid that a certain late worthy Chancellor has actually ſhaken hands with the miniſtry; and will ſhortly be appointed to that high office again, in conſequence thereof.

March 26. At half paſt 2 o'clock yeſterday, the Lord Mayor reached the Houſe of Commons, in compliance with the adjourned order for his attendance, accompanied by a vaſt concourſe of people, whoſe approbatory teſtimonials of his conduct was heard at a great diſtance all along the way, from the Manſion-houſe to Weſtminſter. His Lordſhip was drawn in his own private coach, with 5 footmen behind it. The populace attempted once in the way to unharneſs the horſes, with intent to draw the coach along, but were diſſuaded from it. When the Lord Mayor alighted in Palace-yard, he was ſupported by three gentlemen, and in that manner conducted through the new paſſage to the Houſe of Commons, which, being crouded with people, reſounded with their applauſe, as his Lordſhip was conducting along. His Lordſhip had his feet, legs, and thighs, wrapped up in flannel as before; and, from the very feeble ſtate he ſeemed in, and the pain he appeared to ſuffer, he raiſed in every one the moſt acute ſenſations of pity, at the ſame time he extorted their applauſe. Mr. Alderman Oliver followed the Lord Mayor, and met with the greateſt marks of their approbation.

Laſt night about 11 o'clock his Lordſhip left the Houſe; on his return the populace took the horſes from his coach, and drew him to the Manſion-houſe.

We hear from undoubted authority, that the Empreſs Queen has given orders to 8000 of her troops (6000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe) to march from Auſtrian Flanders to the Frontiers of Hungary; ſo that it is ſuppoſed her Majeſty is on the eve of taking a part in the war between the Ruſſians and Ottomans.

It is ſaid, that the above 8000 men will be replaced by a like number of French troops in the garriſons of Flanders.

The Empreſs Queen's motives for entering into the war, are to erect the poſſeſſions, which the Porte wreſted upon former occaſions, from the Houſe of Auſtria, into a kingdom, for her ſon-in-law the Duke of Saxe Teſchen.

It is certain, that had not his Pruſſian Majeſty interfered in the negociations between Ruſſia and the Porte, peace would have taken place between thoſe two powers.----His eye is fixed on Dantzic and Poliſh Pruſſia.

It is the prevailing opinion, that war will become general in Europe before the end of next Autumn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

By the HONOURABLE

JAMES HAMILTON, Eſq; Preſident,

And the COUNCIL of the Province of *Pennſylvania*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable *JOHN PENN*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province, hath embarked for *Great-Britain*, and by his Abſence the Exerciſe of the Powers of Government, by Virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of the late Queen ANNE, is devolved on, and lodged in Us, WE HAVE therefore thought fit to publiſh and declare, that all Perſons whatſoever, who held or enjoyed any Office of Truſt or Profit in this Government, by Virtue of any Commiſſion, in Force at the Time of the ſaid Governor's Departure, ſhall continue to hold and enjoy the ſame Offices, until they ſhall be determined by Us, or ſome other ſufficient Authority. AND WE DO hereby command and require all Judges, Juſtices, and other Officers whatſoever, in whom any public Truſt is repoſed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the Perform-

ance and Discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the Safety, Peace, and well-being of the same.

GIVEN in Council, under the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, *the Sixth Day of* May, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one, and in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* GOD, *of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.*

JAMES HAMILTON, *President.*

By Order of the President and Council,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *junior, Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated February 23.

"What shall I write you of Politics that may be depended on? The Ministry continue firm, and the Minority decline. Lord North has proved himself a Man of Abilities this Session. *Wilkes* is as low as he was once *high*, and deservedly so. Lord Chatham often harangues in the House, but is little attended to; he has failed in every Attempt to rise into Office. His Lordship is no longer the popular Man in this Kingdom. In real Truth, there seems to be but little public Virtue left among our Patriots; their Cry for Liberty springs only from their Lust of Power."

Extract of another Letter from London, March 15.

"We have have strange Reports of French Interpositions, with regard to our keeping up a naval Armament, notwithstanding the Accommodation with Spain, and other Matters; it operates with some Earnestness, and has fallen the Funds within these three Days several per Cent. I do verily believe there is no real Tranquility to be long depended upon.----Mr. Walpole, our *Charge des Affaires*, came lately from Paris, and is here still; 'tis said his Business is important."

Extract of a third Letter from London, March 23.

"The Affair of the Printers, which you will see in the Papers, has made, and continues to make, a loud Noise. The *Lord Mayor, Oliver* and *Wilkes*, have been summoned to attend the House of Commons; the two former, as Members, obeyed the Mandate; but *Wilkes*, in a spirited Letter to Sir *F. Norton*, refused to appear, unless ordered *to take his Seat!* Notwithstanding all this Clamour, the Minority daily loses Ground; and (if Appearances may be depended on) the Ministry continues firm. Little is said just now about a War with Spain, tho' that Event is generally expected to take Place within a Year.-------Parliament has been so much engaged with Home Affairs, that America has not been mentioned this Session. The real Truth is, we conceive ourselves to be of much more Consequence to this Country than Englishmen in general suppose us; and to this Cause is owing, in great Measure, the Contempt with which the Colonies have been treated. Lord H----------h, I am well assured, has a fixed Resentment to us, and, I doubt, my Lord N---h has no cordial Esteem for *the Plantations*. All our Protestations of Loyalty to the K--g, of which some Colonies have been very profuse, pass by him as the idle Wind which he regards not; and no Wonder, when such are his Counsellors."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 24.

"The Disputes at present subsisting between the House of Commons, and the Lord Mayor of London, and Aldermen Oliver and Wilkes, it is said, will certainly produce very spirited, if not dangerous Consequences; as, at the same Time that the House are resolved to vindicate their Privileges, the People seem determined to bring their Liberties to the severest Test.-----The Lord Mayor attended the House last Tuesday, but no Steps were then taken; and he being much indisposed with the Gout, the Matter is put off till Tuesday next.

"Mr. Zachariah Hood (the Person formerly appointed to the Office of Stamp-Master in Maryland) succeeds Mr. Barclay, in the Comptroller's Office for your Port, for which there were no less than fifteen Applications; but as the Ministry, very probably, thought themselves obliged to provide for those who had endeavoured to enforce that odious Act, and as he was the last of their Officers unprovided for, they could not, with any Propriety, refuse his Application."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Pittsburgh, to his Friend in this City, dated April 23, 1771.

"No Doubt you may be alarmed about an Indian War; it is true they have been for some Time in a very bad Disposition, but I think I may venture to say, that there will not be one this Year, unless there be a Spanish War."

Last Week the Snow Amelia, Captain Villeneufve, arrived here from Liverpool, after a Passage of 11 Weeks and 4 Days, having met with very hard Gales of Wind, almost all the Time, in which his Sails and Rigging were greatly damaged; on the 18th of March he shipped many heavy Seas, which obliged him to keep one Pump constantly going; and finding his Cutwater loose (which he afterwards got in with great Difficulty) he was frequently obliged to shorten Sail, in order to ease the Vessel, as she made a great deal of Water. On the 25th ult. in Lat. 39, Long. 67, he spoke the Ship Rebecca and Susanna, Captain Carsan, from this Port for Lisbon, 4 Days out; and on the 28th, in Lat. 39, Long. 73, he spoke a Schooner from this Place for Porto Rico, who left our Capes the Day before, all well.

Captain Gilford, arrived at New-York from Jamaica, on the 19th ult. spoke a Schooner from Jamaica for this Port.

Captain Prince, from Cayenne, also arrived at New-York, in Lat. 26, Long. 67, spoke a Schooner, with Topsails, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, 12 Days out, but could not learn the Master's Name.

At an annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, held pursuant to the Law of the said Corporation on the 6th Instant, the following Members were elected Managers and Treasurer for the ensuing Year, viz. *John Reynell, Israel Pemberton, Joseph Morris, Jacob Lewis, Isaac Cox, Hugh Roberts, Isaac Jones, Samuel Rhoads, James Pemberton, John Nixon, William Logan, Daniel Roberdeau*, Managers. *Thomas Wharton*, Treasurer.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Cane at Killala; and Captain Patterson at Cork, last from Baltimore.

From Virginia. The George, ------, for Hull, at Deal; Captains Cockerell and Fawn, at Gravesend; Mitchelson, at Whitehaven; and Hudson, at Waterford.

From Maryland. Captain Dunlop, at Gravesend.

From New-York. Captain Pim, at Dublin; Jones, at Bristol; and Wilkinson, at Liverpool.

From Rhode-Island. Captain Toman, at Gravesend.

From Boston. Jarvis, at Plymouth; and Reed, at Gravesend.

Deal, March 15. Sailed, the Argo, Bryant, for Boston.

March 16. Came down and sailed, the Patuxent, Lusk, for Maryland.

March 18. Came down and sailed, the Sally, Buchanan; Integrity, Coward; and Lord Baltimore, Mitchell, for Maryland.

The Latham, Waterman; and Pitt, Punderson, for Virginia, were cleared out at London the 20th of March.

☞ As the COMMENCEMENT of the College of this City is intended to be held about the 20th of June next, such Gentlemen as are of Standing, and design to apply for the Degree of *Master of Arts*, or *Doctor in Physic*, are desired to send in their Names to the Provost, or some of the Professors, on or before the 10th of June.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Sally, J. Brown, from St. Eustatia. Snow New Molly, W. Kerlin, and Brig Globe, J. Garrigues, Lisbon. Brig Prince William, J. Bruce, Glasgow. Brig Unity, J. Buchanan, and Sloop Burke, S. Williams, St. Vincent. Brig Molly, J. Montgomery, St. Kitts. Schooner Dolphin, J. Outerbridge, Dominica. Brig Favourite Molly, J. M'Daniel, Barbados. Ship Chalkley, W. Montgomery, Bristol. Snow Dickinson, J. Johnson, and Brig Yorke, J. Marshall, London. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, J. Bedlow, St. Croix. Sloop Hannah, J. Chapman, from Boston.

OUTWARDS. Brig Prince of Wales, W. Moore, and Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, for South-Carolina. Ship Minerva, F. Feadis, Dublin. Schooner Ranger, N. Cook, Grenades. Brig Harmony, T. Rogers, Lisbon. Sloop Charlotte, J. Lyle, for New-York.

CLEARED. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, and Ship Britannia, N. Falconer, to London. Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, and Schooner William, N. Lamson, Boston. Ship Hercules, L. Albro, Porto-Rico. Ship Rising-Sun, A. Helmes, S. Carolina. Sloop Polly, W. Casey, New-York. Sloop Molly, V. Wightman, Rhode-Island. Brig Sophia, W. Heaselton, Vigo. Ship Lark, C. Biddle, Hispaniola. Schooner Polly, J. Sibbald, St. Eustatia. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, A. Dyer, and Schooner Farmer, W. Allibone, to North-Carolina.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be sold by
JAMES BRINGHURST,
In FRONT-STREET,
Choice GLOUCESTER CHEESE. §

A General assortment of HATTERS TRIMMINGS, just imported, and to be sold, by SAMUEL FISHER, nearly opposite the London Coffee-house, in Market-street. Also an assortment of Irish linens and sheetings; boys, youths, mens felt and castor hats. Tbctf.

RED CEDAR POSTS,
double and single,
To be SOLD by RALPH COLLINS,
opposite the Swedes Church, Society-hill. ¶

SPERMACETI CANDLES,
warranted pure.
Also Mutton Tallow Mould Candles, to be sold by
JOSIAH HEWES, Chestnut-street.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

HAS for sale, by *wholesale and retail*, at his store, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, A VARIETY of IRONMONGERY and other HARD-WARE, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of SADLERY-WARE; likewise a few boxes of *Florence oil*, and a quantity of pipes and corks. ¶

THE subscriber having just imported from London and Bristol, a large stock of metals, &c. is now well assorted with block-tin, borax, plate and bar copper, ingot brass, and spelter; likewise Weston's snuff, and many other articles, all which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by
¶ AMOS STRETTELL.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 20th day of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain lot of ground, situate on the north side of Church-alley, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 16 feet 1 inch and a half (including the half part of a 3 feet alley) and in length 121 feet, with a two story brick messuage, brick kitchen, and back buildings, 63 feet deep, erected thereon; bounded southward by Church-alley aforesaid, eastward by a house and lot late of Anthony Nicholas, deceased, northward by a lot late of Casper Wister, deceased, and westward by a house and lot late of John Nicholas, deceased; late the estate of Jonathan Cowpland, and Mary his Wife; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

A plan of the above lot may be seen at the London Coffee-house.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 16th day of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, gritt-mill, with the utensils thereunto belonging, and plantation or tract of land, situate in Oxford township, containing 64 acres and a half, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; bounded by Frankford creek, Wingohiccon creek, and lands of Richard Busby, William Britton, and others; late the estate of Jacob Umensetter; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 29th day of May inst. at the dwelling-house of Anne Risley, Innkeeper, in the township of Great Egg-harbour, will be sold by public vendue, without any farther adjournment, A very valuable plantation and tract of land, containing 530 acres, situate on the sea shore, in the township aforesaid, on which are a good framed dwelling-house, barn, orchard and other improvements, about 60 acres of upland cleared, upwards of 60 acres of mowable marsh, besides a large quantity of marsh fit for pasture; the whole is in excellent good order, and is esteemed as good a plantation as any in the township. Also five acres of cedar swamp, near the premises. A good title will be made for the same to the purchaser, such as shall be approved of by the ablest counsel in the province. And as the said lands will surely be sold on that day, any person inclining to purchase is desired to view the premises before the day of sale, and may be informed of the title, by applying to James Kinsey, Esq; in Burlington. The whole being late the estate of Joseph Adams, deceased; seized in execution, at the suit of William Allen, Esq; and to be sold by SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, late Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED in the last Ships from England,
A neat Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,
and to be sold cheap, by
MATTHIAS ASPDEN,
At his Store, in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

AMongst which are, superfine broadcloths, ozenbrigs, ticklenburgh, brown and white Russia sheeting, Irish ditto, Russia drilling, brown role, brown curdled Russia linen, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens, Silesias, clouting diaper, humhums, calicoes, chintz, red Bengal stript, printed linen, silk and linen handkerchiefs, nankeens, 9 qr. Flanders bed-ticks, cambricks and lawns, Persians, silk lungee romals, sectersoy ditto, plain and coloured ribbons, best Bellandine sewing silk, ivory and horn combs, table knives and forks, butchers ditto, in cases, capt buck pen knives, seal end ditto, womens sciffars, mens wrought shoe buckles, large plain ditto, with brass chapes, mens and womens brown and white thread and cotton hose, breeches patterns, 11 nail, 7-8th, yard wide & yard & 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, 2-qr. stripes, linen and cotton hollands, broad and narrow quality binding, stript tapes, gartering, thread and cotton laces, white and coloured thread, bobbin, fustians, jeans and jeanets, damascuses, susees, boys and youths felt hats, mens ditto, sailors round and bound ditto, tammies, durants, calimancoes, shaloons, plain and check camblettees, half ell damasks, saggathies, swanskins, red and white flannel, 3 qr. naps, blue duffil, writing paper, FF and F powder, shot, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered upon the 11th of July next,

A Three story brick house, kitchen, and other out-houses, now in the tenure or occupation of Mr. Samuel Carsan, situate on the west side of Front-street, near the corner of Walnut-street; the lot is 27 feet front, and extends 123 feet deep, with the privilege of a private alley 6 feet wide into Walnut-street, at the distance of about 83 feet from Front-street. The purchaser may have credit for two thirds of the purchase money, giving security, and paying interest. For further particulars, apply to

Philadelphia, May 6, 1771. THOMAS WILLING.

To be LETT for the Summer SEASON,

(Upon very moderate Terms)

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Germantown, with a Kitchen, Chair-house, and Stable. For further Particulars, enquire of Doctor BENSEL, in GERMANTOWN, or of the PRINTERS hereof.

May 7, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

In pursuance of the last will and testament of JOHN SMITH, late of BURLINGTON, deceased,

A LARGE, convenient and well finished *dwelling-house*, situate on the east side of Water-street, between Race and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; lately in the tenure of Henry Drinker, with the *wharff*, and *valuable stores* thereon lately erected.

ALSO a *tract* of *land*, containing about 75 acres, part of which is good meadow, with a dwelling-house, barn, young orchard, and other improvements. *And* near to the same, a *lot* of *land*, containing about 14 acres, on which is a neat dwelling-house, lately finished, a store and pork-house, and other out-houses, with a good garden and orchard; pleasantly situated in a good neighbourhood, and convenient for trade, at Houghton, in the township of Springfield, and county of Burlington. For terms, apply to WILLIAM LOVET SMITH, JOSEPH SMITH, or WILLIAM DILLWYN, Executors.

ABRAHAM SKILLMAN,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has erected a new STAGE WAGGON, to go from *Philadelphia* to *New-York*, in one day and an half. All those who are pleased to oblige the inventor of said waggon with their company, may depend on being used in the best manner, and the journey performed in the above-mentioned time. The waggon sets out from *Benjamin Davids's*, at the Sign of the *George*, at the corner of *Arch* and *Second-streets*, *Philadelphia*, every *Friday* morning, precisely at 5 o'clock; and from *New-York* every *Tuesday* morning. The waggon goes through *Brunswick*, *Elizabeth-Town*, and *Newark*.

N. B. Price for each passenger Twenty Shillings. ¶

Just imported, and to be sold on the lowest terms, for cash, or short credit, by
RICHARD WALN,
At his store in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets,

CHOICE *Cheshire cheese*, best flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, Ticklenburg, Russia and Irish sheeting, German and Irish dowlas, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linen, Ravens duck, Russia drabs, British ticken, brown Pomerania linen, brown and white buckram, superfine broadcloth and trimmings, spotted swanskin, red flannel, India calicoes, English black taffaty, black and light drab Persians; white, 3 corded, crow, cloth, blue, and cloth colour sewing silk; Scotch thread, bobbin, pins, Dilworth's spelling books, writing paper, paste-boards, sealing-wax and wafers, London quality and shoe binding, of all colours, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard wide and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, ginghams, cotton hollands, dyed pillows, superfine three thread and common knit breeches patterns, tapes, cotton and silk laces, brown roles, Scotch and Bandanoe handkerchiefs, black cravats, *black Barcelona handkerchiefs*, princes linen, pistol lawns, nankeen, muslin, cotton romals, cambricks and lawns, durants and calimancoes, ivory and horn combs, nutmegs, cinnamon, allom, copperas, brimstone, wool and cotton cards, snuff-boxes, pewter tankards, shot, table cloths, horse-whips, scythes, razors, best Barlow penknives, cotton and thread hose, chest locks, &c.

For BRISTOL,
The Good SHIP
CHALKLEY,

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Master,
Expected to sail in about two Weeks.
She is a fine sailing Cedar-built Ship, fitted in the best Manner, with excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the Master on board, at their Wharff.

For BARBADOS,
The SNOW
PRUDENT SALLY,

WITHERDEN BLACKBURN, Master,
Expected to sail in about three Weeks, having a large Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. She is an excellent English built Vessel, well fitted, with good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to said Master on board, at their Wharff.

STOLEN or STRAYED from this city, about a week ago, a small brown COW, with a long small head, and a white spot not larger than a dollar in her face, has a piece cut out of one of her ears, and one of her horns broke shorter than the other; she has also a white bag, and a little white on the lower part of her tail. Whoever brings the said cow, or gives an account of her, to the Printers, so that she can be had again, shall be well rewarded; if she should be stolen, and offered to be sold to the graziers, a reward will be given to discover the thief. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the 24th of April last, at night, from the subscriber, living in Newtown, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named EDWARD GODFREY, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches, has straight brown hair, is hollow eyed, and has a small scar on his forehead, says that he was born in the city of Cork, and that he came in waitingman with one Fitzjerrald, about three years ago, and is acquainted in Frederick county, in Maryland; hath an old lightish brown saggathy coat, patched on the back, a red and white striped lapel jacket, old coarse white shirt, old striped trowsers, and had two pair of stockings, one pair white, and the other blue and white worsted, old shoes, with big brass buckles not quite fellows, old beaver hat, bound round the edge with black inch wide binding; is of a strutting carriage, but knows how to behave mannerly, has a black silk handkerchief; it is likely that he may change his name, and dress, having taken with him a good pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of white ticken ditto, a double breasted waistcoat, of black and white striped flannel, a fine shirt, and a black silk handkerchief; likewise took with him a large pair of carved silver knee buckles, new cambrick stock, with silver clasps, 5 silver tea-spoons, marked as follows, viz. one with I T, one R T, one with M T (which spoon is much less than the others) also one with S R, and one A G; took also a woman's whip, without a lash. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

AZARIAH THOMAS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶ 7s6.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS MARGARET, the wife of the subscriber, hath eloped from her husband, with one John Allcott, a Flatman, and carried off sundry household goods, of a very considerable value, and the said John Allcott, being also greatly in debt to the said subscriber: These are therefore to caution all persons from crediting the said Margaret, as her husband will pay no debts of her contracting from this date: And any person who will secure the said John Allcott, and the said Margaret, in any one of his Majesty's goals upon the continent, so that the subscriber may have an opportunity of getting his money and goods again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS ELTON, residing between Burlington Burlington, May 2 1771. and Mount-Holly, in New-Jersey.

The said *Margaret* answers the following description; she is a short thick body, has a round likely face, black hair, a little flat nose, her eyes stand at a greater distance from each other than commonly womens eyes do, her cheeks very rosy, she has a small scar under her right nostril, something resembling a cross, she has lost two of her fore teeth, talkative, and very fond of singing; about 22 years of age. The said John Allcott answers the following description; he is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, sandy complexion, with grey eyes, has a down look, large hooked nose, wears his hair tied. ¶ 7s6.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1771.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, from the subscriber, in this place, a servant man, belonging to Thomas Ludlam, of Cape-May, named WILLIAM POWELL, born in this country, and about 30 years old; he is 5 feet 4 inches high, of a thin visage, tawny complexion, and much given to strong drink; had on, when he went away, a cap, coarse shirt, and an old brown jacket, much patched; but as he took with him £ 9: 18: 8 of his master's money, it is expected he will change his apparel. He also took with him an indenture, by which Thomas Harrison was indented to Andrew Armstrong, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; he is well acquainted with this town, and was a soldier in the last war in the Jersey regiment. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS LUDLAM.

WE, the Subscribers, Broadcloth Weavers, from Stroud Water, in England, having moved from Potts Town, three Miles down the great Road leading from Reading to Philadelphia, in New-Hanover Township, return Thanks to the Public for their past Favours, and hope to merit a Continuance of the same, as we shall do our Endeavour to weave Broadcloths, according to their Quality, as well as done in England. JOHN CLAYFIELD,

May 3, 1771. ‖ 4 w. DANIEL VINES.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, out of the subscriber's stable, at Talbot Court-House, about the 12th of February last, a likely black MARE, about 14 hands high, has a snip on her nose, which is the only mark remembered; she has a hanging mane and switch tail, trots and gallops, and is about 7 years old. Whoever secures her, so that the subscriber may get her again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, or Five Pounds for the mare and thief, paid by JOSEPH BRUFF. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, living in Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County, on the 7th Instant, a Dutch Servant Lad, named Philip Lutts, about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and grows fast, of a lean Visage, light brown short Hair, being lately cut, he is a little knock-kneed, flat-footed, speaks good English, but is awkward, and of a down bashful Look, has been in the Province between four and five Years, and served chief of the Time at the Cooper's and Miller's Business; had on, when he went off, a new Blossom coloured Cloth Coat and Vest, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Felt Hat, and a Check Shirt; and took with him, a blue flowered Flannel Vest, a Pair of blue Everlasting Breeches, a white Shirt, and had two Pair of Stockings, with good Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and will convey him to the Work-house, in Philadelphia, or secure him in any Goal, so that I may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

April 9, 1771. EDWARD MILNER.

*** He has since been seen near Joppa, in Baltimore county, Maryland, and it is thought will endeavour to get settled in some of the mills in that province.

Burlington county, New-Jersey, April 30, 1771.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 27th instant, a Dutch servant lad, named JOHN MERK, about 19 years of age, wears his own straight dark-coloured hair, is about 5 feet 5 inches high, speaks bad English; had on, when he went away, a good felt hat, homespun yellowish jacket, and a homespun striped ditto under it, a coarse check shirt, homespun trowsers, yarn stockings, and half-worn shoes, with nails in them; he is remarkably bow-legged; took with him two pair of homespun trowsers, and two good shirts. His father lives near Lancaster or Berks, and it is supposed he is gone that way. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MARY BLACK, or JONATHAN BARTON, or BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the Sign of the George, in Philadelphia. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the 29th of April last, a servant man, named PHILIP GRIFFIS, born in Wales, a straight well shaped man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, and wears his own hair; had on, when he went away, a small brimmed English hat, a deep blue German serge jacket, a little mixt with white, the sleeves of the same colour, but of another kind of cloth, a country linen ditto, lappelled, half-worn broadcloth breeches, of a light colour, one fine shirt, one coarse ditto, the rest of his clothes uncertain. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by me

‡ ANDREW HICKMAN.

CAME to RICHARD RENSHAW's, at Greenwich-point-ferry, opposite Gloucester, about 3 weeks ago, a large white COW, 3 notches cut in her off ear, and with her a black yearling HEIFER, white belly, the end of her tail white, and white feet; also a black long tailed mare COLT, a small white blaze down her face, her near fore foot and off hind foot white. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's stable, near Port Penn, St. George's Hundred, New-Castle county, upon Delaware, on First-day night, the 28th of April last, a brown or dark bay Gelding, 14 or 14 and a half hands high, switch short blackish mane and tail, paces and trots light and easy, is shod before, and his legs wind-galled, carries well, and is in good order, a good full eye, thin headed, and rather mare faced, is of the country breed, raised towards New-England, is good spirited, light built, high boned, and rises well on his withers. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, if taken in the county, if out of the county reasonable expences; and as it is suspected that he is stolen, whoever takes up the said horse, and the person that stole him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM HALL. ¶

THE Members of the Corporation of "Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia," residing in the said City, District of Southwark, Townships of Moyamensing, Passyunk, and the Northern Liberties, are desired to attend at the Court-House, on Monday, the 13th Day of May next (agreeable to Law) to choose twelve Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing Year; also to examine the Accounts. *Philadelphia, April 25, 1771.*

For CHARLES-TOWN, in SOUTH-CAROLINA,

The BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,

SAMUEL WRIGHT, Master;

Is a new Cedar built Vessel, a prime Sailer, and compleatly fitted with Accommodations for Passengers; will sail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to DORSEY and CARSON, WOOLMAN and PUSEY, or said MASTER on board, at Milnor and Hough's Wharff. ¶ *Philad. Fourth Month 27, 1771.*

RUN away from the subscriber, living at Billingsport, in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, a servant man, named GEORGE GARNER, this country born, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well set fellow, and has dark brown hair; had on, and took with him, a new cloth-coloured ratteen coat and jacket, with broad metal buttons, a red jacket, old leather breeches, thick coarse shirts, yarn stockings, new pumps, and a pair of old shoes, a half-worn felt hat, and a leather apron. He went away with an ordinary young woman, named Rachel Scott, also this country born, and it is supposed they will pass for man and wife; she is a lusty strong huffey, and is apt to be light fingered. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN LODGE. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, Tavern-keeper in the South Mountain, Nicholson's Gap, Hamilton's Bann township, York county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of April last, an indented servant man, named SIMON JOHNSON, between 30 and 40 years of age, born in England, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a sandy complexion, short curly brown hair, hard of hearing, and very talkative, much given to strong drink, says he has followed the sea for some time, and was in several expeditions to the northward, in which he received a wound through his left hand; had on, and took with him, a jacket with sleeves, the fore parts of a light colour, the back parts of a bluish colour, old leather breeches, blue and white yarn stockings, a pair of shoe-packs, a coarse tow shirt, an old small wool hat, with white yarn loops, and a metal button. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me JAMES JECK. ¶

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him off at their peril.

RUN away, on the 26th of April last, from the subscriber, living in Middletown, Bucks county, an Irish servant man, named EDWARD FARL, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, has long black hair, generally wears it tied behind; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured cloth coat, a striped linsey waistcoat, a light coloured cloth ditto, one fine shirt, and one coarse ditto, old leather breeches, coarse yarn stockings, half-worn shoes, with brass buckles, and a felt hat; he is a gallows-looking lying drunken fellow. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Six Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ DANIEL LAREW, junior. ¶

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him off at their peril.

NINE DOLLARS Reward,

RUN away, the 2d of this instant May, at night, from the subscribers, living in East-Caln township, Chester county, three Irish servant men, viz. JOHN COLLINS, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, a thick well set fellow, dark complexion, has a large brown spot like a mole on the left side of his nose; had on, when he went away, an old short white flannel jacket, a blue one under it, a pair of white tow trowsers, a pair of new blue and white yarn stockings, old shoes, and old felt hat. DANIEL COLLINS, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has short dark black hair, dark complexion, down look; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, striped jacket, one white thick cloth ditto, with sleeves, blue breeches, blue stockings, good new shoes, with one brass and one Pinchbeck buckles, and an old castor hat. The other, named JOHN MALONY, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a raw-boned thin visaged fellow, short brown hair; had on, and took with him, a white coat, a blue jacket, made sailor fashion, a striped ditto, old blue plush breeches, white yarn stockings, old shoes, half soaled, and an old felt hat. They all speak with the brogue. Whoever secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by us, JAMES CLARK, LODOWICK LIGGET. ¶ 7/6.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1771.

To be SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Friday, the 10th of MAY, at the house of *Samuel Caruthers*, in Third-street, at 10 o'clock,

SUNDRY sorts of houshold furniture, viz. beds, bedding and sacking-bottom bedsteds, chests of drawers, walnut chairs and tables, looking glasses, and a good eight day clock, with a variety of kitchen furniture; also his stock of hardware, some plate, and a number of grindstones, of different sizes. As the said *Caruthers* has declined the hard-ware business, he will lett his store, with the house, to any person who can lay in a good assortment of hard-ware or dry goods, as it has been a noted hard-ware store for many years past. He follows the business of plane making as usual at his shop, fronting Church-alley, where carpenters, joiners, &c. may be supplied with all sorts of planes, at the most reasonable rates.

N. B. The said *Caruthers* will receive proposals for the rent of said store and house, at any time after the date hereof, and desires all his creditors to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

On Saturday, the 15th Day of June next, will be exposed to public Sale, at the House of Mr. John Little, near the Market-house, Baltimore-Town, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE *following Tracts and Parcels of LAND, situate in Baltimore County, and from six to fifteen Miles Distance from Baltimore-Town, on the great Roads to York and Frederick-Towns, conveniently situated for Church, Meeting, Mill and Market, and all good Lands, fit for Farming; such Tracts as have Tenants will be parcelled out, that the Tenants may have an Opportunity of purchasing. To be sold for Sterling Cash, Bills of Credit, at the then Current Exchange, or in good Bills, payable in London. North Carolina, containing and laid out for* 945 *Acres; Jones's Farm, adjacent thereto,* 50; *Carolina Felix,* 646; *Batchelor's Choice, thereunto adjacent,* 100; *Drunkard's Hall,* 308 *and a Half; Part of Spicer's Inheritance, within one Mile of Baltimore-Town, having some Improvements thereon,* 77; *Stuartsylvania, on the River Patapsco, opposite to Fell's-point, which is adjoining to Baltimore-Town, and contains* 24; *Point Look-out, near to Stuartsylvania, and opposite to Fell's-point,* 12. *These Lands were the Property of Mr.* James Richards, *and by him conveyed to me in Trust for the Use of himself and Creditors; the Lands may be viewed, and the Title examined, on applying to* DANIEL CHAMIER.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cæcil county, Maryland, the 18th of December, 1770, an Irish servant man, named JOHN CROWLEY, born in Cork; he is a check weaver by trade, and can weave linen, but is not perfect in that busness; is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, something bald on the forehead, and is remarkably grey haired for a person of that age, is a well set fellow; had on a broadcloth coat, a jacket of a light colour, above half worn, a new country cloth ditto, country cloth breeches, have been seated, light coloured yarn stockings, two pair of shoes, one pair new, a half worn wool hat, bound about the edges; likely he will sell some of his clothes, as he has no money, and no doubt change his name. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me SAMUEL MILLER. ‖ 3 *M.*

WALTER SHEE,

TAKES this Method of acquainting his Friends, that, at his House in Second-street, he continues his INSURANCE OFFICE for Shipping, and Merchandize, as usual, and that he will gratefully acknowledge such Favours, as they may be pleased to confer on him. *May 1, 1771.* 6 *W.*

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 23d of May, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, two MESSUAGES, *and* LOTS *of* GROUND, *in this city, viz.*

ONE situate on the north side of Market-street, now in tenure of Elizabeth Brockden, containing in breadth on said street 24 feet 6 inches, and in length 152 feet to the south side of Church-alley, with the free use and privilege of a nine feet alley, extending 100 feet from Market-street northward; bounded on the east by ground of John Reynell, on the north by Church-alley, on the west by ground of Hugh Roberts, and on the south by Market-street aforesaid; subject to a quitrent of Nine-pence, sterling, per annum, to the Proprietaries.

The other situate on the east side of Second-street, now in tenure of Nicholas Schreiner, and nearly opposite Anthony Morris's, containing in breadth on said street 30 feet, and continuing the same breadth eastward 213 feet; bounded on the north by a messuage and lot of ground in tenure of Jacob Winey, on the east by ground formerly Jonah Smith's, on the south by a messuage and lot belonging to Jeremiah Elfreth, and westward with Second-street.

Any person may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to WILLIAM FISHER.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that she carries on the business of Tavern-keeping, in the house where her late husband (Joseph Yeates) formerly lived, at the Sign of the Fountain and Three Tons, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where she hopes to give satisfaction to all those who please to favour her with their custom. MARY YEATES.

*** *All persons indebted to the estate of* JOSEPH YEATES, *late of the said city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those that have any just demands against said estate, to bring in their accounts to*

¶ MARY YEATES, *Administratrix.*

Philadelphia, April 1771.

EIGHTY-FIVE dozen of grass, cradling and briar scythes, and one hundred dozen of sickles, made ready for the ensuing season; a quantity of straw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, smiths bellows, iron work for grist-mills, the spindle and rine made after the old or NEW method, clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large screws, saw-mill and rolling-mill irons, large scale-beams for millers, or larger draughts; all made by the subscribers, living at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, who believe they will prove as good as any made elsewhere, which they will sell at reasonable rates, wholesale or retail, warranted or unwarranted. ----They have for sale four pair of clothiers shears, which they are informed were made by John Griffith, also black lead crucibles of John Stephens's make, known to be good. STEPHEN PASCHALL, and son STEPHEN PASCHALL. § 9 W.

A TRACT of LAND, situate in the South Mountain, in Cumberland County, about six Miles from Carlisle, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 20th Day of May next, at the Court-House, in the Town of Carlisle. Mountain Creek, a large and constant Stream of Water, runs through the said Tract of land, on which stands a commodious Saw-mill; the great Roads from Carlisle to Baltimore, and from Carlisle to York, part near the said Mill, which makes it a suitable Place for a Tavern. This Tract of Land is deemed a convenient Place to erect a Furnace or Forge on, as it contains a great Quantity of Iron Ore, Timber, Water, and Meadow Ground. The foregoing Tract of Land is Part of the Estate of Thomas Cookson, late of the Borough of Lancaster, Esq; deceased. The Draught and Title may be seen at the Dwelling-house of George Stevenson, in Carlisle, any Time before the Sale, and at the Time and Place of Sale, the Terms thereof will be made known, and Attendance given, by the Subscribers, or one of them. JOSEPH GALLOWAY, RICHARD PETERS, GEORGE STEVENSON, MARY STEVENSON.

N. B. The Sale of this Tract, though heretofore advertised to be on the 24th of April, is now postponed until the said 20th of May, when it will be certainly sold.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1771.

ON the 9th day of May next, at the London Coffee-house, in the said city, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will begin the sale of THREE valuable TRACTS of LAND, formerly supposed in Worcester county, in Maryland, but now known to be within the grant of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, at the heads of the branches of Indian and Pokamoak rivers, into which the whole may be easily drained, and are known by the names of Unity Grove, with its resurvey, and Lebanon, lately purchased by John Pennel, of Colonel John Dagworthy, and now under the care and management of John Jones, consisting of the finest and best of cedar swamp, gum, and maple swamps, the upland abounding in beach, poplar, pines, white and other oaks, all of a surprising growth, containing in the whole near 4000 acres, and all but the resurvey old patent land, at Two Shillings a hundred quitrent; the whole to be divided into smaller tracts, as may best suit the purchasers, except the tract called Unity Grove, which contains about 800 acres, has on it the houses, gardens, and other improvements, and near 300 acres thereof are choice cedar swamp, for which reason, it is thought, it cannot well be divided into parcels. On the resurvey adjoining it is a compleat well constructed saw-mill, built last year, with the best of stuff, well covered with cedar shingles, it being on the verge of the cedar swamp, may have an inexhaustible supply for ages, of the best cedar, pine, gum, beach, poplar, white oak, maple, holly, &c. this tract contains 900 acres, blended with very rich swamp, and rich upland, easy of culture. The tract called Lebanon, of 2160 acres of the same quality, being also interspersed with rich cedar and gum swamps, and large timber trees, of divers sorts; both Unity Grove and Lebanon are within 7 miles of navigable water to Philadelphia. A plan of the whole, with their several divisions, may be seen at the London Coffee-house, and at the houses of John Reynell, and John Mifflin, in Philadelphia, trustees for the creditors; on paying one third of the purchase-money down, 12 months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving good security, and paying interest from the day of sale.

For CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

The BRIGANTINE

PRINCE OF *WALES,*

WILLIAM MOORE, Master;

Will sail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, and extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to MASON and HARTLEY, or said MASTER on board, at Riche's Wharff.

N. B. New Rice, English Cordage, from one to three Inch, and Ozenbrigs, to be sold by said Mason and Hartley, at their Store, near the Old Ferry, Water-street.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

POSTSCRIPT *Extraordinary* to the PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE*. No. 2211.

By the Snow DICKINSON, *Captain* JOHNSON, *arrived here from* London, *which he left the 26th of* March, *we have the following Advices*, viz.

LONDON, March 12.

IN 11,124 of the London Gazette, publiſhed by authority, from Tueſday, March 5, to Saturday, March 9, 1771, was inſerted by the King a proclamation for apprehending John Wheble, and R. Thompſon, with a reward of Fifty Pounds. By this proclamation all the King's loving ſubjects whatſoever, are required and commanded to diſcover and apprehend the ſaid John Wheble, and R. Thompſon, and to carry him or them before ſome of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, or Chief Magiſtrates of the county, town, or place, where he or they ſhall be apprehended, who are reſpectively required to ſecure the ſaid John Wheble, and R. Thompſon, and thereof give ſpeedy notice to one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, to the end he or they may be forth coming, *to be dealt withal, and proceeded againſt*, ACCORDING TO LAW.

March 14. Yeſterday the proclamation for taking the printers of a morning and evening paper into cuſtody, was ſent to the Lord Mayor, to be publiſhed at the Royal Exchange.

In oppoſition to the report which has prevailed, that an outlawry againſt the Printers would certainly follow the King's Proclamation, it is now ſaid, that the Lawyers have declared, that no ſuch meaſure can conſtitutionally be taken.

March 16. The printer of a morning paper is to pay a fine of 100l. and to ſuffer a month's impriſonment in Newgate.

Four of the printers or publiſhers of evening papers attended yeſterday according to order, and were examined.

Two of the printers who attended were reprimanded on their knees, and diſcharged on paying their fees; a third was ordered to attend on Tueſday next. Another who did not attend, is ordered to be taken into cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms for a contempt.

On Thurſday Mr. Wheble ſent a letter to a dignified gentleman, deſiring him to inform the concerned, that "he ſhould yield no obedience but to the laws of the land; that he had laid his caſe before his counſel (Robert Morris, Eſq;) whoſe opinion he incloſed, in which he adviſes Mr. Wheble to pay no attention or obedience either to the Summons, Warrant of Apprehenſion or Proclamation.

Yeſterday at noon J. Wheble, one of the printers againſt whom a proclamation had been iſſued, was apprehended, and taken before John Wilkes, Eſq; ſitting Alderman at Guildhall. The Alderman examined the perſon who apprehended Mr. Wheble, and finding that he apprehended him on the authority of the proclamation only, which he brought in his hand; and Mr. Wheble, at the ſame time, declaring that the apprehender had forcibly detained him, and brought him there; the Alderman immediately diſcharged him, and bound him over to proſecute his accuſer: He afterwards gave a certificate for intitling the apprehender to the reward from the Lords of the Treaſury, as the proclamation directs.

Immediately after which Mr. Wilkes wrote the following:

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, *one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

Guildhall of London, March 15, 1771.

"*My Lord*,

"I had the honour of officiating this day as the ſitting Juſtice at Guildhall. John Wheble, the Publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, a freeman of London, was apprehended and brought before me by Edward Twine Carpenter, who appears to be neither a conſtable, nor peace officer of this City. I demanded of what crime Wheble was accuſed, and if oath had been made of his having committed any felony, or breach of the peace, or if he lay under a ſuſpicion ſtrong enough to juſtify his apprehenſion or detention. Carpenter anſwered, that he did not accuſe Wheble of any crime, but had apprehended him merely in conſequence of his Majeſty's Proclamation, for which he claimed the reward of 50l. As I found that there was no legal cauſe of complaint againſt Wheble, I thought it clearly my duty to adjudge, that he had been apprehended in the City illegally, in direct violation of the Rights of an Engliſhman, and of the chartered Privileges of a Citizen of this Metropolis, and to diſcharge him. He then made a formal complaint of the aſſault upon him by Carpenter; I therefore bound him over to proſecute in a recogoizance of 40l. and Carpenter to appear and anſwer the complaint at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this City in a recognizance of 40l. himſelf, with two ſureties in recognizances of 20l. each.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
(Signed) JOHN WILKES."

Right Hon. Earl of Halifax.

Laſt night, about ſeven o'clock, R. Thompſon, Printer of the Gazetteer, was apprehended at his own door, in Newgate-ſtreet, and carried before Mr. Alderman Oliver, at the Manſion-houſe, as being the Perſon deſcribed in his Majeſty's Proclamation; but not being accuſed of having committed any crime, he was diſcharged, and ſet at liberty. The man who had apprehended him, then deſired a certificate of his having acted in purſuance of the Proclamation, in order to obtain the reward of 50l. which was immediately granted him.

Yeſterday, in the afternoon, Mr. Miller, Printer of the London Evening-Poſt, was taken into cuſtody by a meſſenger from the Houſe of Commons; and on his refuſing to go with him, the meſſenger took him by the arm; upon which a conſtable was ſent for, and Mr. Miller gave him charge of the meſſenger for aſſaulting him in his own houſe; whereupon he was carried to the Manſion-houſe, and at half paſt ſix o'clock came on a hearing before his Lordſhip, Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver.

In the mean time the Serjeant at Arms being informed of this tranſaction, came to demand the bodies of the meſſenger, and of Mr. Miller; upon which the Lord Mayor aſked the meſſenger, if he had applied to a magiſtrate to back the warrant, or to any peace-officer to aſſiſt him; he replied in the negative. His Lordſhip then ſaid, that ſo long as he was in that high office, he looked upon himſelf as a guardian of the liberties of his fellow citizens; that no power had a right to ſeize a citizen of London, without an authority from him, or ſome other magiſtrate; and that he was of opinion, the ſeizing of Miller and the warrant were both illegal; he therefore declared Miller to be at liberty, and proceeded to examine witneſſes to prove the aſſault on him by the meſſenger; which being done, his Lordſhip aſked the latter, whether he would give bail, if not, he ſhould be committed to priſon; he at firſt refuſed, but the commitment being made out, and ſigned by the three above magiſtrates, the Serjeant at Arms ſaid, that he had bail ready for him; and two ſureties were bound in 20l. each, and the meſſenger in 40l. for his appearance at the next ſeſſion at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor told the Serjeant at Arms, that he was ſurprized he ſhould triſle with him, and not give bail at firſt; he replied, that he had done no more than his duty.

March 19. *His Majeſty was at Carlton-houſe all Sunday evening: In an adjacent room a particular cabinet was held, where Sir Fletcher Norton was expatiating on the city behaviour. Six hot-headed members moved to have the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, at the Bar of the Houſe, and even to march a party of the Horſe-guards into the City to ſee it executed. Be it as it will, all the Crown Lawyers are ordered to give their opinion, though not to be made public.*

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons ordered the Lord-Mayor to attend, in his place, this day, to anſwer for his conduct on a late occaſion; and his Lordſhip, notwithſtanding he has been confined for 16 days with a ſevere fit of the gout, and is ſtill much indiſpoſed, is reſolved to be there, though he ſhould be obliged to be carried in a litter.

Summonſes were on Saturday ſent to all the members of the Houſe of Commons reſiding in town, requiring their attendance in that aſſembly yeſterday, ſaid to be in conſequence of the proceedings of the Lord-Mayor on Friday.

Yeſterday a Gentleman, at a Coffee-houſe near Weſtminſter-hall, laid a wager of Fifty Guineas to Ten, that my Lord Mayor would be ſent to Newgate before Sunday next.

The court ſycophants ſcruple not to aſſert, that the charter of London is endangered by ſome late tranſactions.

We are deſired to aſſure the public, that the R----------m party diſapprove of what they call the violence of the City Members.

The Premier, it is confidently ſaid, diſapproved of the motion about the Printers; but the Mover being reſolved to proceed, it was neceſſary to ſupport him in a thing, on which it was alledged, the very being of a certain aſſembly depended.

It was laſt night reported, that after ſeveral councils had been held, the following reſolutions were come to; that the Right Hon. Lord Mayor, who is Member for Honiton in Devonſhire, and Richard Oliver, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for this City, ſhould be expelled the Houſe, and be ſent to the Tower; and that John Wilkes, Eſq; ſhould be committed to Newgate.

It was alſo reported, that a bill would be brought into Parliament for incapacitating the above 3 Gentlemen from ever ſitting in the Houſe of Commons again.

It is certain, that ſome capital expulſions will take place in a Lower Aſſembly within theſe few days.

We hear that frequent conſultations have been held in the preſence of a Great Perſonage, on account of ſome late proceedings, which, if contrary to law, he has declared he will give no countenance to.

A correſpondent ſays, if the Miniſtry are alarmed at the diſobedience of a ſenatorial mandate, the people ought to be more ſo, at an act of power, which was never given by them to their repreſentatives.

The Treaſurers of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, at the requeſt of ſeveral Members, have deſired a meeting to be held on Tueſday next, to conſider of ſome gratification to be given to thoſe Printers, who, by appealing to the laws of their Country, have done their duty, in order to preſerve the moſt invaluable, if not the only, right, which ſtill remains to Engliſhmen.

It is thought, that if the patriotic party continue firm to this cauſe at the preſent criſis, that a total change in the Miniſtry will take place within a very ſhort time.

Yeſterday ſeveral Gentlemen, Members of the Bill of Rights, dined with Mr. William Woodfall at his apartments in Newgate.

In behalf of the printers, who now lie under an heavy predicament, it has been ſaid by a ſage of the law, that the free liberty of the preſs in the body politic, is like the circulation of air to the fruits of the earth, the ſtagnation whereof would ſtop vegetation, and alſo produce hurtful diſeaſes to mankind.

March 21. *On Sunday evening there was a grand council held, which ſat late; the recent and extraordinary inſult to P---------t was the cauſe. It is whiſpered amongſt the Great, that bold and vigorous meaſures will be uſed to reſtore the honour, and eſtabliſh the authority of a certain Houſe.-----Expulſion; and an A-t of P--------t to incapacitate, is likely to be the fate of ſome perſons, who have lately committed what is called a moſt daring inſult on the Britiſh Senate.*

It is generally ſuppoſed, that the greateſt part of the Minority will join with the ſupporters of Government meaſures, in vindication of their own honour and power, which has received ſo glaring a check in the Weſt.

Yeſterday afternoon, about 2 o' clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Oliver, ſet out from the Manſion-houſe, for the Houſe of Commons, agreeable to the ſummons of that houſe. He was accompanied by a numerous concourſe of all ranks of people, who teſtified their approbation by ſuch repeated burſts of applauſe, as ſufficiently ſhewed their concurrence with his Lordſhip's meaſures; great numbers of people attended him to the Houſe, where he was received in the avenues by a vaſt concourſe of very reputable people, inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter, who paid their reſpects by loud acclamations, clapping, &c. even to the lobby, and the doors of the houſe; he was aſſiſted in going from his carriage to the houſe (being very ill of the gout) by a young gentleman and his own ſervant; about five he returned from the houſe, and when he had got to St. Paul's Church-yard, the populace took the horſes from the carriage, and drew him to the Manſion-houſe. The great marks of reſpect and ſatisfaction ſhewn by the public on this occaſion, is almoſt beyond deſcription.

Mr. Wilkes likewiſe attended his Lordſhip, and was received with the uſual applauſe.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes is ordered to attend the Houſe of Commons this morning.

The only motion determined on in the houſe on Monday night was, that the Lord Mayor ſhould attend in his place yeſterday; qualified, however, with this piece of moderation, that any excuſe he ſhould think proper to ſend concerning his ſtate of health, ſhould be accepted. Yeas, 269, Noes, 82.

The only perſons for violent meaſures in the houſe were, Luttrell and Charles Fox; the former moved that Mr. Alderman Oliver ſhould alſo be directed to attend; but Mr. Oliver riſing up, and ſaying, he was then attending, and ſhould attend every day in the ſeſſion, no farther notice was taken of the motion. Charles Fox only was for ſending the Lord Mayor to the Tower at once.

However the Sentiments of Mankind are divided as to the Buſineſs of the Meſſengers, there is but one Opinion as to the Proclamation, that it is abſolutely illegal.

Policies are opened at the Change on the Lord-Mayor's being ſent to the Tower.

A French Gentleman, who was preſent at the Examination of Miller and the Meſſenger laſt Week at the Manſion-houſe, aſked Mr. Alderman Wilkes what was the Reaſon of their being heard in his Lordſhip's Bed-Chamber---the Alderman, with his uſual Wit and Pleaſantry, replied, "His Lordſhip, Sir, only follows the French Faſhion; he is holding a Bed of Juſtice, in order to annul the authority of Parliament."

On Tueſday a motion was made, That the Lord Mayor ſhould be allowed to be heard by counſel; on which point great debates aroſe, but the queſtion being called for, we hear the diviſion was 202 againſt it, and 79 for it.

The ſame day in the lower aſſembly there were three diviſions; one of which was, on a motion for the clerk of the peace to attend this day, in order to eraſe out of the book the name of Mr. Witham, the meſſenger, who on Friday laſt entered into recognizance before the Lord Mayor for his appearance at the next ſeſſions of Guildhall, to take his trial for aſſaulting Mr. Miller the Printer.

The motion of Mr. Trecothick, which was introduced by a preamble reciting the peculiar privileges of the city of London in being exempted from the ſervice of proceſs, but by their own officers; and which concluded, that the city ſhould be heard by their counſel, was ſoon rendered nugatory by the tricking amendment of the miniſtry, that the counſel ſhould be reſtrained from impeaching in any degree the privileges of the Commons. The amendment, however, did not paſs without a diviſion, in which the numbers were 117 to 83.

It is obſervable, that throughout this matter the miniſtry have affected to treat the Lord Mayor as a principal, and the two other Aldermen, Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Oliver, as acceſſaries. Yet they have ordered thoſe whom they call acceſſaries to attend on Friday and Monday, and the principal to take his trial afterwards on Tueſday. Well might Sir Fletcher Norton ſay, "This is the moſt exalted court of juſtice in the kingdom."

It is ſaid that on Tueſday laſt, when the Lord Mayor had informed the lower aſſembly, that he thought himſelf obliged, by the oath he had taken as Lord Mayor, to preſerve the liberties of the citizens of London, granted by ſeveral charters, he deſired that he might be heard by counſel to that point.

We are told that a ſett of gentlemen met on Tueſday at a certain coffee-houſe near the Exchange, and raiſed no leſs than 7 millions now in the Bank, to offer in bail for my Lord Mayor, ſhould he have been committed to any priſon; which if not accepted, they determined to draw out of the Bank.

We hear that on Tueſday next a motion will be made at the meeting of the Bill of Rights Society, that thanks be given to the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for their ſpirited conduct with regard to the Printers, and their ſteadineſs in ſupporting the rights and privileges of the citizens of London.

It was hinted a few days ſince to a Great Perſonage, that the only way to ſilence the printers was, an act for licenſing the preſs. He anſwered, that ſuch a ſtep would be productive of nothing leſs than a civil war.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Martis 19 Die Martii, 1771.

(COPY.)

The Houſe of Commons having Yeſterday received Information that one of the Meſſengers of this Houſe, after he had arreſted J. Miller by virtue of the Warrant of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to anſwer for a Contempt of the ſaid Houſe, was carried by a Conſtable upon a Charge made againſt the ſaid Meſſenger by the ſaid J. Miller, for an Aſſault and falſe Impriſonment made upon the ſaid J. Miller in the ſaid Arreſt, before Braſs Croſby Eſquire, Lord Mayor of the City of London, where John Wilkes, Eſquire, Alderman, and Richard Oliver, Eſquire, were preſent, when the Deputy Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, acquainted the ſaid Magiſtrates, that the ſaid Arreſt of the ſaid J. Miller was made by the ſaid Meſſenger under a Warrant ſigned by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, which Warrant was then produced and ſhewn to the Magiſtrates, and demanded of them that the ſaid Meſſenger ſhould be diſcharged, and the ſaid J. Miller delivered up to the Cuſtody of ſaid Meſſenger, and that the ſaid Lord Mayor, John Wilkes, Eſquire, and Richard Oliver, Eſquire, after ſuch Information and Demand as aforeſaid, ſigned a Warrant for the Commitment of the ſaid Meſſenger to the Compter for the ſaid ſuppoſed Aſſault and falſe Impriſonment of the ſaid J. Miller, and obliged the ſaid Meſſenger to enter into a Recognizance for his Appearance at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, to anſwer to ſuch Indictments as ſhould then be found againſt him for the ſaid ſuppoſed Aſſault and falſe Impriſonment.

Ordered, That John Wilkes, Eſq; do attend this Houſe To-morrow Morning.

J. HATSELL, Cl. Dom. Com.

March 20, 1771. *Received from Mr. William Witham, one of the Meſſengers, at Half an Hour after Eight this Morning.* J. W.

(COPY.)

SIR, London, March 20, 1771.

"*I this Morning received an Order, commanding my Attendance this Day in the Houſe of Commons. I obſerve that no Notice is taken of me in your Order as a Member of the Houſe, and that I am not required to attend in my Place. Both theſe Circumſtances, according to the ſettled Form, ought to have been mentioned in my Caſe, and I hold them abſolutely indiſpenſible. In the Name of the Freeholders of Middleſex I again demand my Seat in Parliament, having the Honour of being freely choſen by a very great Majority one of the Repreſentatives for the ſaid County. I am ready to take the Oaths preſcribed by Law, and to give in my Qualification as Knight of the Shire. When I have been admitted to my Seat, I will immediately give the Houſe the moſt exact Detail, which will neceſſarily comprehend a full Juſtification of my Conduct relative to the late illegal Proclamation, equally injurious to the Honour of the Crown, and the Rights of the Subject, and likewiſe the whole Buſineſs of the Printers. I have acted entirely from a Senſe of Duty to this great City, whoſe Franchiſes I am ſworn to maintain, and to my Country, whoſe noble Conſtitution I reverence, and whoſe Liberties, at the Price of my Blood, to the laſt Moment of my Life, I will defend and ſupport. I am, Sir, your moſt humble Servant,*

JOHN WILKES."

Right Hon. Sir FLETCHER NORTON, *Knight.*

March 23.

Minutes of the Houſe of Commons, March 20, 1771.

That James Morgan, Clerk of the Lord Mayor, do at the table expunge the minutes taken before the Lord Mayor, relative to the Meſſenger of this Houſe, giving ſecurity for his appearance at the next General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace; and he accordingly at the table expunged the ſame.

Motion made, and Queſtion propoſed,

That no other proſecution, ſuit, or proceeding, be commenced, or carried on for, or on account of the ſaid pretended aſſault, or falſe impriſonment. It paſſed in the affirmative.

Yeſterday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, purſuant to ſummonſes iſſued by the Lord Mayor on Monday. The reſolution was, "That the thanks of this court be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for having, on a late important occaſion, ſupported the privileges and franchiſes of the city, and defended our excellent conſtitution." It was afterwards ordered to be ſigned by the town-clerk, and a copy delivered to each of them.

A motion was made, and the queſtion put, "that a committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners be appointed to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, in their defence on the charge brought againſt them by the Houſe of Commons. *Aldermen*, Sir Wm. Stephenſon, Sir Charles Aſgill, Mr. Ald. Turner, Mr. Ald. Kirkman. *Commoners*, Mr. Dep. Cockſedge, Mr. Wm. Biſhop, Mr. Hurford, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Clavey, Mr. James Sharpe, Mr. Dep. Judd.

A motion was made, and the queſtion put, "that the ſaid committee be empowered to employ ſuch counſel as they ſhall think proper upon this important occaſion. And,

"That the committee be empowered to draw on the chamber for any ſum not exceeding five hundred pounds."

It is ſaid that the Common Council, on Tueſday next, intend to petition the King to diſſolve the preſent Parliament, on account of the late violent attack on the Laws and Conſtitution, by the Houſe of Commons having reſolved, that no proſecution, ſuit or proceeding, be commenced or carried on, for or on account of the aſſault and impriſonment of the Printers.

A correſpondent ſays, as there is a Common Council to be ſoon called, he hopes ſome Gentleman will move that Mr. William Morgan may attend that court, and anſwer how he could ſo atrociouſly miſbehave as to eraſe the Minute of the Meſſenger's recognizance, and the other judicial proceedings, out of the Lord Mayor's Juſtice Book; and that he may be treated as he deſerves, if he does not give the court a ſatisfactory anſwer.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor received a viſit from ſeveral principal members in the oppoſition, who congratulated him on his late noble and exemplary conduct.

A Remonſtrance we are informed is preparing to be preſented to his Majeſty in the name of the citizens of London, on the ſubject of a late proclamation.

Various are the reports and opinions concerning the event of the affair depending between the Court and the City; but the more ſhrewd diſcerning concur in thinking, that Law, Juſtice and Magnanimity, on the part of the latter, will in the end be crowned with victory and triumph.

The majority are greatly divided reſpecting their determinations as to the patriotic Lord Mayor and Aldermen; ſome are for ſending his Lordſhip and two Aldermen to the Tower, others for confining our good friend Wilkes in any other place, while ſome few have candour enough to diſclaim ſuch rigorous and unpopular meaſures.

In order to inſure numbers on the ſide of the oppreſſive party, ſummonſes have been ſent to the reſpective members of a certain aſſembly, requeſting their attendance on Tueſday next, when an important point is to be debated.

Mr. Wilkes, in order to ſupport the liberties of his country in general, and of the city of London in particular, is collecting all the Statutes and Charters that relate to the noble cauſe of Freedom.

The guards, both horſe and foot, have orders to be ready at a moment's warning on Monday next, to prevent any riot that may happen on the Lord Mayor's attendance on the Houſe.

[For more NEWS by Captain Johnſon, ſee the ſecond Page of the Sheet.]